Solidarités
Aide humanitaire d'urgence

FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT IN AFGHAN RURAL AREAS



DISTRICT OF RUY-E-DUAB - SAMANGAN PROVINCE
CENTRAL AFGHANISTAN

February 2002

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II-ANALYSIS OF RUY-E-DUAB DISTRICT

The Ruy-e-Duab District population is divided between the Tatars (65%), the Hazaras (20%) and the Habachs (15%). Ruy-e-Duab district is located in the south of Samangan Province. It is lined in the South by Bamyan Province and Kahmard district, in the West by Dar-e-Suf district, in the North by Khuram Wa Sarbagh district and in the East by Dahan-e-Ghori district, in Baghlan Province.

The relief is mostly mountainous with some very narrows and short valleys. In regular conditions, there are only three good access roads to this district. The easier one comes from the North and the Jawpalall road. Then the Jallal pass, in the East of the district, joins the road from Duab Mekhzarine to Mazar-e-Sharif. The Karakotall pass, in the south, arrives on the valley of Madr, in Kahmard district.

The district is cut in 4 administrative areas, with unprecise geographical borders. There was civil war for eight years until 1997. The fightings opposed the Tatar forces of Mollawi Islamuddine, the Uzbek party Jumbesh and the Kaihan party of Said Mansour.
Since then the area is strongly held by Mollawi Islamuddine, current Governor of Samangan Province and from Ruy-e-Duab. He actually has full control over the official authorities of the district. Thus, the district is now entirely safe and no security problem have occurred since 1997.

1. General information

⇨ Number of villages interviewed : 31
⇨ 88% of families with male head of household, 7% with female head of household and 5% with a disabled head of household.
⇨ 1% of orphans and 1,5% of widows in the total population in February 2002.
⇨ An average of **6** people per family.
⇨ 3% of landless people.
⇨ 2% of returnees families for the last 3 months in February 2002.

Ethnic Distribution (%) in Ruy-e-Duab District

ETHNY	% Tatar	% Hazara	% Habach
Ruy-e-Duab district	**65**	**20**	**15**

Source : SOLIDARITES Ruy-e-Duab district

Ruy-e-Duab has not too much suffered from recent fighting thanks to the strong power of Mullawi Islam. Only 4% of the total population of Ruy-e-Duab is IDP (less than 400 families). Most of them come from the neighbouring district of Dar-e-Suf and are located in the areas 3 and 4. Their living conditions are bad.

AREA	Fighting since 2000	Families	Population	Humanitarian aid	Families: with male head	Families: with female head	Families: with disabled head
1	No fighting	2 960	18 200	Yes	2 590	230	140
2	No fighting	1 900	11 400	Yes	1 815	45	40
3	No fighting	1 510	8 600	Yes	1 205	165	140
4	No fighting	3 280	19 700	Yes	2 890	230	160
TOTAL		9 650	57 900		8 500	670	480

Source : SOLIDARITES Ruy-e-Duab district

2. Population data

The total population of Ruy-e-Duab district in February 2002 was around 9 650 families (57 900 individuals). This population census was executed accurately by Solidarités staff in January 2001, village by village, area by area. The whole district has received humanitarian aid in 2001 & 2002, through free distribution (wheat and rice) and Food for Work programs. The humanitarian aid comes from Solidarités and the local NGO TRF.

Very few families (2% of the 2002 population) have left the district to other places, mainly due to poverty and drought. Around 600 houses have been destroyed in the entire district and the same amount partially.

A big landowner in Ruy-e-Duab district has in average 270 jeribs (1 jerib = 1/5 hectare), out of which 60 are irrigated. 8,5% of the families are considered as big landowners.

A small landowner owns in average 15 jeribs, which 3 are irrigated. 33,5% of the families are considered small landowners. There is no major difference between the various ethnic groups about this matter.

3. Village agricultural production

3.1. Rain fed and irrigated land

The district has around 374 000 jeribs cultivated, 22% of them are irrigated (82 500 jeribs). Almost all the farmers of Ruy-e-Duab had a very low yield (an average of 2 in grain / seed) from . their rain fed lands in 2001, due to the drought. Only 37% of the rain fed land of the district was cultivated with wheat at that time.

No fertilizers were used nor bought for rain fed areas in 2001 / 2002 in the whole district. In normal conditions, the seed rate is 2 ser / jerib in rain fed land. 76 MT of wheat seeds were bought between September 2001 and February 2002. People plan to plant 50% of their rain fed land in 2002 and expect a yield of 8 in grain / seed.

In fact, Ruy-e-Duab agriculture is essentially organized around rain fed land which makes farmers dependant on the rain fall. As a consequence, the district has suffered a lot from the last three years' drought. Neverthless, the 2001 rain fed production reached 3 000 MT despite the drought.

In 2001, 6 200 MT of irrigated seeds were produced in irrigated lands in the whole district. The 2001 yield in grain/seed was around 6 (farmers expect a yield of 12 in 2002, thanks to the end of the drought). No fertilizer was used nor bought in 2001 & 2002, due to the difficult accessibility of the district in winter and the lack of funds of Ruy-e-Duab farmers.

50% of the irrigated lands were cultivated with wheat in 2001. The remaining surface was cultivated with barley or let in fallow. Farmers planned to plant more than 60% of the irrigated land with wheat in 2002. The seed rate is 4 ser / jerib in irrigated land. 376 MT of seeds were bought for irrigated lands between September 2001 and February 2002.

The economy of Ruy-e-Duab district is exclusively oriented towards agriculture. Over 95% of the population get their income from land and livestock and this is the only resource ensuring food security for the whole district.

AREA	RAIN FED LAND				IRRIGATED LAND					
	Total jeribs	Wheat jeribs in 2001	Seed rate ser / jerib	Seed product° in 2001 (MT)	Total jeribs	Wheat jeribs 2001	Wheat jeribs 2002	Yield in 2001 grain / seed	Seed rate ser / jerib	Seed product° in 2001 (MT)
1	**99 500**	**47 000**	2	**1 300**	6 500	3 000	4 000	7	4	600
2	79 000	24 000	2	650	**32 500**	**19 000**	**20 500**	4	4	**2 100**
3	69 000	13 000	2	350	22 300	9 000	13 000	7	4	1 800
4	44 000	24 500	2	700	21 200	10 000	12 500	6	4	1 700
TOTAL	**291 500**	**108 500**		**3 000**	**82 500**	**41 000**	**50 000**			**6 200**
AVERAGE	**78%**	**37%**	**2**		**22%**	**50%**	**61%**	**6**	**4**	

Source : SOLIDARITES Ruy-e-Duab district

3.2. Second crop and orchards

There is no second crop in Ruy-e-Duab district. Some farmers in administrative area 1 cultivated sesame with a yield of 20 ser / jerib in 2001, but it remains an exception.

There are almost no orchards in the district, because of its high altitude (over 3 000 m). However, some apricot orchards can be found in administrative areas 1 and 3. Families with orchards cultivate in average only 1 jerib, and the average production in 2001 was very little compared to Kahmard and Saighan districts.

4. Livestock data

We censused in Ruy-e-Duab district 39 000 sheep, 12 500 goats, 3 000 cows, 4 000 oxen and 12 500 donkeys. **9 000 herds died in 2001, due to various diseases and drought (17,5% of the current livestock of sheep and goats).** Those deaths mainly occurred in areas 1 and 3. Thus, an immunization campaign would be very helpful for this population, whose livestock is not only a very important asset, but also a vital source of food.

In average, a typical Ruy-e-Duab family has 4,7 sheep, 1,6 goat, 0,3 cow, 0,4 ox and 1,3 donkey. Most families own a donkey and feed it with their own production of hay. The population of Ruy-e-Duab has a very important livestock. It represents a major element of a family asset. Administrative area 3 (100% Habach) is one of the most important livestock zones of all Ruy-e-Duab district, especially for sheep and goats. Area 2 has the highest number of cows, oxen and donkeys.

Mainly areas 2 and 4 have cultivated jeribs in fodder crop (clover & lucern). For the entire district, around 13 000 jeribs were cultivated with fodder crops in 2001 and less than 8 000 in 2002, (16 % of the total irrigated area in 2001, 9,5% in 2002). The average yield for fodder crop in 2001 was around 30 ser / jerib.

In Ruy-e-Duab district, the culture and harvest of silage have been kept at a satisfactory level by the farmers. The straw depending on the harvest of wheat and natural pasture is also an important source of hay.

	ANIMALS						FODDER		
AREA	Number of sheeps	Number of goats	Number of cows	Number of oxen	Number of donkeys	Number of heards dead in 2001	Jeribs in 2001	Jeribs in 2002	Average yield in 2001 (ser / jerib)
1	9 500	2 000	800	1 000	**4 500**	2 300	2 300	1 400	25
2	8 000	2 700	**1 100**	**1 700**	3 100	2 100	3 700	2 100	**35**
3	**13 000**	**5 600**	300	400	1 200	**2 600**	2 700	**2 800**	30
4	8 500	2 200	800	900	3 700	2 000	**4 300**	1 500	30
TOTAL	**39 000**	**12 500**	**3 000**	**4 000**	**12 500**	**9 000**	**13 000**	**7 800**	**30**

Source : SOLIDARITES Ruy-e-Duab district

5. Drinking water and irrigation data

There are more than 2 000 wells in the whole district (all villages surveyed had wells). 51% of the wells were dug deeper (1 to 2 m depth) and new wells were dug in 2001 in the district (29% of the villages surveyed). A few karez can be found in the district, that faced a decrease of water in the last three years.

In the whole district, the snow layer that was about 20 cm in 2000 / 2001, was only 30 cm high this year. 400 active springs can be found in all Ruy-e-Duab (81% of the villages censused had at least three springs), which faced an average decrease of 40% in 2000/2001 and 50% in 2001/2002. Each village has in average 3 to 9 active springs.

The rivers of the district also faced a decrease of 40% in 2000/2001 and 40% in 2001/2002. It takes around 25 minutes to reach the main source of water from the village (60 minutes for some isolated villages). Except isolated areas, drinking water access is not a major problem for people of Ruy-e-Duab this year.

But the district has less snow and water than other neighbouring districts, especially Kahmard. The availability in water has decreased for the last three years and the resources in water were not enough for the irrigation of the cultivated lands. The consequences were worse for farmers who only had rain fed lands to cultivate. Fortunately, there was more rainfall and snowfall this year.

	WELLS			SPRINGS			RIVERS		
AREA	Number	New wells in 2001	Deeper wells in 2001 (m)	Number of active springs	% of decrease in 2000/2001	% of decrease in 2001/2002	% of decrease in 2000/2001	% of decrease in 2001/2002	Distance between village and main source of water (mn)
1	640	No	0	120	40	50	40	60	20
2	350	Yes	0	110	50	60	50	30	10
3	370	Yes	2	40	20	30	50	40	35
4	640	No	0	130	40	60	30	20	35
TOTAL	2 000			400					
AVERAGE	32		0 - 2	13	40	50	40	40	25

Source : SOLIDARITES Ruy-e-Duab district

6. Additional information.

A family has in average 45 kg in stock, mostly wheat coming from humanitarian aid. 15% of the families in Ruy-e-Duab district have more than 100 kg in stock, 20% have between 50 and 100 kg, 20% between 30 and 50 kg, 40% between 10 and 30 kg and 5% have less than 10 kg of wheat in stock.

48% of the families have a debt in cash : 3 500 KAF (100 USD*) in average. 34% of the families have a debt in wheat (around 170 kg) and 5% in mortgage (2,5 jeribs per family for 1 400 KAF each – 40 USD*). The population of Ruy-e-Duab is still seriously in debt and some families have to call for another source of income (mainly casual labour).

6% of the families of the district receive charity, 37% of them are from area n°4. 3% of Ruy-e-Duab population is working as casual labourer in Afghanistan. Over 40% of them come from area n°1.

The average cereal diet in Ruy-e-Duab district is the following : 70% wheat, 20% rice, 5% barley and 5% potatoes.

	Wheat in stock	Debt in cash		Debt in wheat		Mortgage			
AREA	Average quantity / family (kg)	Average debt / family (KAF)	Number of families	Average debt / family (kg)	Number of families	Average number of jeribs	Number of families	Number of families receiving charity	Casual labourers working in Afghanistan
1	45	2 300	**1 500**	120	900	2	60	130	**750**
2	30	5 100	900	**210**	850	**4**	70	100	150
3	**60**	**5 600**	850	160	500	3	30	120	200
4	40	3 200	1 400	**210**	**1 000**	2	**300**	**200**	700
TOTAL			**4 650**		**3 250**		**460**	**550**	**1 800**
AVERAGE	**45**	**3 500**	**48%**	**170**	**34%**	**2,5**	**5%**	**6%**	**3%**

Source : SOLIDARITES Ruy-e-Duab district

* Exchange rate : 1 USD = 35 KAF (Duab Mekhzarine bazaar, February 2002)

7. Coping mechanism

Less than 5% of Ruy-e-Duab families have an income from shop keeping (including the main bazaars of Duab center and Ru'I).

280 families (3%) have relatives in Iran, 135 families (1,5%) have relatives in Pakistan and 100 families (1%) in Russia and western countries. According to the surveys, only 85 families in Ruy-e-Duab receive money from their relatives abroad (less than 1% of the total population). But in practice, we can estimate that around 2% of the families of the district (200 families) receive money from abroad, around 14 000 KAF in average (400 USD*).

We can also estimate that at least 5% of Ruy-e-Duab families have another source of income (shopkeeper, daily work, employment in an NGO, handicraft of quilt and truck driver...). The average income can be estimated to about 10 500 KAF/year (300 USD*) for those people.

		Families with relatives abroad			
AREA	Nb of shopkeepers	in Iran	in Pakistan	in Russia	in Western countries
1	190[1]	20	5	0	0
2	15	0	10	0	0
3	180[2]	0	10	0	0
4	80	260	110	50	50
TOTAL	465	280	135	50	50
AVERAGE	5%	3%	1,5%	0,5%	0,5%

Source : SOLIDARITES Ruy-e-Duab district

[1] Including the bazaar of Duab center, that has 150 shops.
[2] Including the bazaar of Ru'I, that has 140 shops.

* Exchange rate : 1 USD = 35 KAF (Duab Mekhzarine bazaar, February 2002)

CONCLUSION – Ruy-e-Duab District

➢ Area mostly affected by drought in the last three years.

➢ Origin district of Mollawi Islamuddine, governor of Samangan Province ; the security is thus very good, thanks to his strong power in the area.

➢ Very isolated district with limited access in winter. Agricultural development is in a backward state compared to neighbouring districts.

➢ Agriculture is the main source of income and its production is dependant on the rain fall (78% of the cultivated land is rain fed).

➢ The income generated by breeding is also very important (almost 50% of the total agricultural income).

Food Aid Recommendations in Ruy-e-Duab District – Year 2002

Assessment of Food Needs in the district of Ruy-e-Duab, calculated with a population of 9 650 families[1]

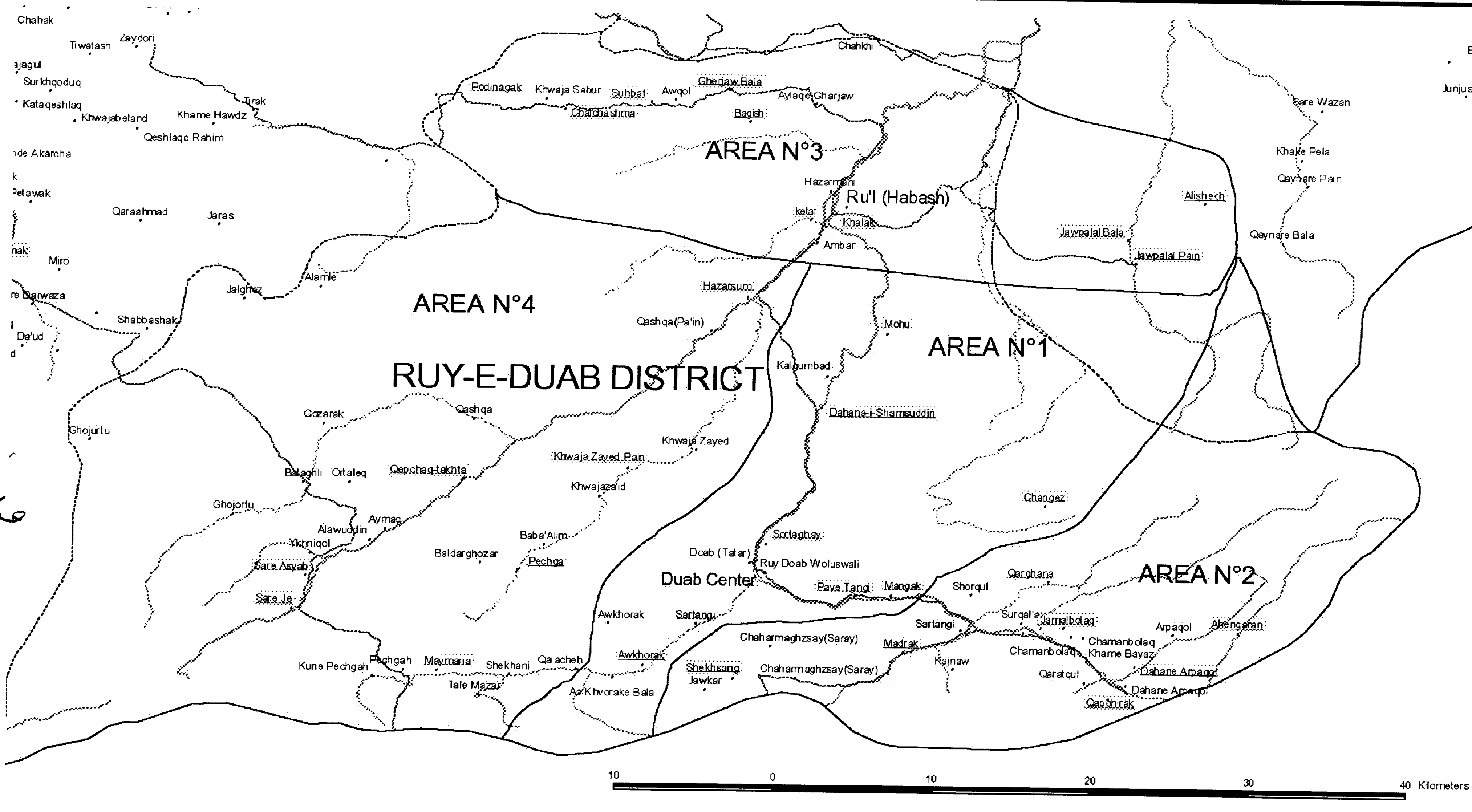
Total Food needs (excluding livestock and including debt) : **- 20 481 MT of wheat[2]**

[1] Excluding 390 IDPs families censused in February 2002.
[2] See Excel table – Calculation methodology – Ruy-e-Duab district – February 2002

Calculation methodology - Ruy-e-Duab district - February 2002

	FORMULA	CALCULATION	UNIT	COMMENTS
ANNUAL FOOD NEEDS	Methodology : 0,636 kg of wheat x 30 days x 12 months = 229 kg x total Ruy e Duab population 2002	229 x 57 900		Population census in February 2002
		13,259	**MT of wheat**	
ANNUAL INCOME =	Wheat production 2002 :			1 sere wheat = 7 kg
	Number of rain fed jeribs cultivated* x average seed rate in seres x average yield x 7 kg	145 750 x 2 x 8 x 7		= 1,14 USD
		16,324	MT of wheat	1 MT wheat = 163 USD
wheat production	Number of irrigated jeribs cultivated* x average seed rate in seres x average yield x 7 kg	50 000 x 4 x 12 x 7		
		16,800	MT of wheat	* Harvest assumptions 2002
+				
livestock income	Livestock income 2002 : (nb sheeps x average price sheep USD) + (nb goats x average price goat USD) + (nb cows x average price cows USD) + (nb oxen x average price ox USD)	(39 000 x 100) + (12 500 x 50) + (3 000 x 200) + (4 000 x 250)		(price Duab Center bazaar, February 2002)
+		6,125,000	USD	
		37,577	MT of wheat	
coping mechanism	Coping mechanism : Nb of families concerned x average amount of money received from abroad (USD)	200 x 400		
		80,000	USD	
		491	MT of wheat	
	5% x total nb of families x	5% x 9 650 x 300		
	average annual other source of income (USD)	144,750	USD	Estimations made with this level of humanitarian assistance
		888	MT of wheat	
	ANNUAL INCOME (without livestock) :	**34,503**	**MT of wheat**	
	ANNUAL INCOME (including livestock) :	72,080	MT of wheat	
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE	SOLIDARITES	2,925		
	TOTAL	**2,925**	**MT of wheat**	
TOTAL FOOD NEEDS (excluding debt & livestock) Ruy-e-Duab district, February 2002	Annual food needs	13,259		
	- Annual income (without livestock)	34,503		
	- Humanitarian assistance	2,925		
	TOTAL FOOD NEEDS (excluding debt & livestock)	**-24,169**	**MT of wheat**	We consider livestock as an asset
TOTAL DEBT =	Debt in cash = average debt (USD / family) x	465,000	USD	
Cash	nber of families concerned	2,853	MT of wheat	
+				
Wheat	Debt in wheat = average debt (kg / family) x nb of families concerned	553	MT of wheat	
+	Debt in mortgage = average value of mortgage jeribs in USD x nber of jeribs in	46,000	USD	
Mortgage	mortgage x nb of families concerned	282	MT of wheat	
	TOTAL DEBT **(endebtment in cash, wheat & mortgage)**	**3,687**	**MT of wheat**	
TOTAL FOOD NEEDS (including debt & excluding livestock) Ruy-e-Duab district February 2002	ANNUAL FOOD NEEDS - ANNUAL INCOME - HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE = TOTAL FOOD NEEDS + TOTAL DEBT	13,259 34,503 2,925 -24,169 3,687	MT of wheat	
	= TOTAL FOOD NEEDS **(including debt & excluding livestock)**	**-20,481**	**MT of wheat**	

MAP OF RUY-E-DUAB DISTRICT, SAMANGAN PROVINCE



Hazarsum : villages surveyed by Solidarités
AREA N°2 : Administrative area

-------------- : District boundary
______ : Main roads

______ : Administrative area boundary
______ : Rivers

FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT

	I GENERAL INFORMATION	ANSWER
1	Date :	
2	Name of Solidarites' Surveyor :	
3	Province where the survey is done :	
4	District :	
5	Agro-economic zone :	
6	Village :	
7	Community Forum :	
8	Fighting historic :	

	II POPULATION	TRANSLATION INTO FARSI	ANSWER	COMMENTS
9	What is the current number of families in the village ?	فعلا تعداد فامیل ها در قریه جند است؟		
10	What is the average family size in the village ?	تعداد اوسط اعضاء يك فاميل در قريه جند است؟		
11	Did the village benefit from humanitarian support in 2001 ?	آیا قریه در 2001 از کمکها مستفید کردیده است؟		
12	What is the number of families whose the head is a man (more than 16 years old) ?	تعداد فامیلهانیکه سربرست شان مرد بیش از 16 ساله باشد جند است؟		
13	What is the number of families whose the head is a woman (more than 16 years old) ?	تعداد فامیلهانیکه سربرست شان زن بیش از 16 ساله باشد جند است؟		
14	What is the number of families whose the head is a disabled person (more than 16 years old) ?	تعداد فامیلهانیکه سربرست شان شخص معیوب بیش از 16 ساله باشد جند است؟		
15	What is the number of orphans ?	تعداد یتیمان جند است؟		
16	What is the number of widows ?	تعداد بیوه ها جنداست؟		
17	What is the ethnical structure of the village (% by ethny) ?	ساختمان قومی (فیصدی)قریه از جه قرار ست؟		
18	What is the number of families returned to their village since 3 months ?	تعداد جند فامیل از سه ماه به این طرف به قریه عودت نموده است؟		
19	What is the number of Internal Displaced families ?	تعداد فامیل های بیجاه شدهکان داخلی جند است؟		
20	What is the original location of these IDPs ?	محل اصلی این بیجاه شده کان کجاست؟		
21	What are the living conditions of these IDPs ?	شرایط زندکی بیجاه شده کان از جه قرار است؟		
22	How many families left the village since the last 3 months ?	جند فامیل از سه ماه به این طرف قریه را ترك كفته اند؟		
23	If yes, what are the reasons ?	هر کاه بلی،دلایل ترك كفتن جه است؟		
24	What is the number of houses totally destroyed ?	تعدادخانه های کاملا تخریب شده جند است؟		
25	What is the number of houses partially destroyed ?	تعداد خانه هایکه قسما تخریب شده جند است؟		
26	What is a big landowner in the village ?	زمین دار بزرك در قریه کیست؟		
27	How many jeribs of irrigated lands does he have (jeribs) ?	این زمین دار جند جریب زمین آبی دارند؟		
28	How many jeribs of rain-fed land does he have (jeribs) ?	این زمین دار جند جریب زمین للمی دارد؟		
29	What is the number of big landowner in the village ?	تعداد زمین دار بزرك قریه جند است؟		
30	To which ethnic group do they belong ?	به کدام قوم تعلق دارند؟		
31	What is a small landowner in the village ?	کوجکترین زمین دار قریه کیست؟		
32	How many jeribs of irrigated land does he have ?	جند جریب زمین آبی دارد؟		
33	How many jeribs of rain-fed land does he have ?	زمین دار مذکور جند جریب زمین للمی دارد؟		
34	What is the number of small landowners in the village ?	به جه تعداد زمین دار کوجك در قریه وجوددارد؟		
35	What is the number of landless people in the village ?	تعداد اشخاص بی زمین در قریه جند است؟		

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	III VILLAGE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	TRANSLATION INTO FARSI	ANSWER	COMMENTS
36	What is the total rain-fed jeribs in the village ?	تعداد زمین للمی در قریه جند است؟		
37	What was the total jeribs cultivated under rain-fed wheat during 2001 ?	جند جریب زمین کندم للمی در سال 2001 زرع کردیده بود؟		
38	What is (or will be) the total jeribs cultivated under rain-fed wheat in 2002 ?	جند جریب زمین کندم للمی زرع کردیده ویا در سال 2002 زرع خواهد شد؟		
39	What was the average rain-fed wheat yield in 2001 (grain/seed) ?	اوسط حاصل کندم للمی در سال 2001 جند بود؟		
40	What is the average rain-fed wheat yield you expect for 2002 (grain/seed) ?	اوسط حاصل کندم للمی در سال 2002 جه قدر بیش بینی شده است؟		
41	What is the seed rate per jerib for rain-fed wheat (seer/jerib) ?	اندازه تخم کندم در یك جریب زمین للمی جقدر است؟		
42	What was the quantity of seeds for rain-fed wheat the village produced in 2001 ?	مقدار کندم للمی ایکه در سال 2001 در قریه تولید شده جند است؟		
43	What was the quantity of seeds for rain-fed wheat bought between Sept. 2001 and March 2002 (MT) ?	مقدار تخم کند م للمی ایکه بین سبتمبر 2001 و مارج 2002 خریداری شده است به تن جند است؟		
44	What is the quantity of fertilizers for rain-fed wheat you used for 2002 planting season (MT) ?	مقدار کود کیمیاوی ایکه در کند م للمی در موسم کشت 2002 استعمال شده است به تن جند است؟		
45	What quantity of fertilizers for rain-fed wheat did you buy for 2002 planting season (MT) ?	جه مقدار کود کیمیاوی در کندم للمی در فصل کشت 2002 به تن خریداری کرده اید؟		
46	What is the total irrigated jeribs in the village ?	جند جریب زمین آبی در قریه وجود دارد؟		
47	What was the total jeribs cultivated under irrigated wheat during 2001 ?	جند جریب زمین کندم آبی در سال 2001 زرع کردیده است؟		
48	What is (or will be) the total jeribs cultivated under irrigated wheat in 2002 ?	مقدار جند جریب زمین کندم آبی فصل سال 2002 زرع کردیده ویا زرع خواهد شده ؟		
49	What was the average irrigated wheat yield in 2001 (grain/seed) ?	اوسط حاصل کندم آبی در سال 2001 جند بود؟		
50	What is the average irrigated wheat yield you expect for 2002 (grain/seed) ?	اوسط حاصل کندم للمی فصل 2002 جقدر بیش بینی میشود؟		
51	What is the seed rate per jerib for irrigated wheat (seer/jerib) ?	مقدار استمال کندم آبی در فی جریب جند است؟		
52	What was the quantity of seeds for irrigated wheat the village produced in 2001 ?	حاصل تخم کندم آبی ایکه در سال 2001 در قریه بدست آمده جه مقدار است؟		
53	What was the quantity of seeds for irrigated wheat bought between Sept. 2001 and March 2002 (MT) ?	جه مقدار تخم کندم آبی بین سبتمبر 2001 و مارج 2002به تن خریداری کردیده است؟		
54	What is the quantity of fertilizers for irrigated wheat you used for 2002 planting season (MT) ?	جه مقدار کود کیمیاوی را در فصل 2002 به تن استعمال کرده اید؟		
55	What quantity of fertilizers for irrigated wheat did you buy for 2002 planting season (MT) ?	جه مقدار کود کیمیاوی را برای کندم آبی فصل 2002 به تن خریداری کرده اید؟		
56	Is there any second crop (yes or no) ?	آیا در کشت و کار فصل دوم وجود دارد یا نه؟		
57	If yes, what is the dominant one ?	هر کاه بلی، عمده آن کدام است؟		
58	What was the total jeribs cultivated under this second crop in 2001 ?	جند جریب در فصل دوم 2001 زرع کردیده بود؟		
59	What is the total jeribs cultivated under this second crop in 2002 ?	جند جریب زمین فصل دوم در 2002 زرع خواهد شد؟		
60	What was the average yield for this second crop in 2001 (seer/jerib) ?	اوسط حاصل فصل دوم در 2001 سیر فی جریب جند بود؟		
61	What is the average yield you expect for this second crop in 2002 (seer/jerib) ?	اوسط حاصل فصل دوم سیر فی جریب در سال 2002 جه قدر بیش بینی میشود؟		
62	Does the village have significant number of orchards (yes or no) ?	آیا در قریه تعداد قابل ملاحظه باغ وجود دارد یا نه؟		
63	If yes, what is the dominant fruit tree ?	هرکاه بلی، درخت میوه عمده جه است؟		
64	What has been the 2001 average fruit production (fresh or dried) per jerib (seer/jerib) ?	اوسط حاصل تولید میوه خشك یا تازه سیر فی جریب در سال 2001 جند بود؟		
65	How many families are having orchards in the village ?	جه تعاد فامیل در قریه باغ دارند؟		
66	What is the average number of jeribs under orchard per family in the village ?	اوسط جریب زمین های باغی در قریه در هر فامیل جه قدر است؟		

	III LIVESTOCK	TRANSLATION INTO FARSI	ANSWER	COMMENTS
67	How many sheep does the village has, including those that are currently in pasture ?	در حال حاصر جه تعداد گوسفند بشمول گوسفندان ایکه در جرا کاها است در سال های 2001 و2002 در قریه میباشد؟		
68	How many goats does the village has, including those that are currently in pasture ?	در حال حاصر جه تعداد بز بشمول بزها یکه در جرا کاها است در سال 2001 /2002 در قریه وجود دارد؟		
69	How many cows does the village has, including those that are currently in pasture ?	در حال حاضر جه تعداد ماده کاو ها بشمول آنهایکه در جراکاه در سال 2002/2001 در قریه وجود دارد؟		
70	How many oxen does the village have ?	جه تعداد کاو های نر در قریه موجود است؟		
71	How many donkeys does the village have ?	جه تعداد مرکب در قریه موجود است؟		
72	How many camels does the village has, including those that are currently in pasture ?	جه تعداد اشتر بشمول آنهایکه در جراکاه اند در قریه موجود است؟		
73	Are there any heards died in 2001 ?	آیا در سال 2001 کله تلف شده است؟		
74	If yes, how many died and what are the reasons ?	هرکاه بلی، به جه تعداد تلف شده و دلایل آن جیست؟		
75	What was the total jeribs of fodder cultivated in 2001 ?	جند جریب زمین خوراکه حیوانی کشت شده است؟		
76	What is the total jeribs of fodder cultivated in 2002 ?	جند جریب زمین در فصل 2002 کشت شده است؟		
77	What was the average yield of fodder crop in 2001 (seer/jerib) ?	اوسط حاصل نبات خوراکه حیوانی در سال 2001 به سیر فی جریب جقدر بود؟		
78	What is the average yield of fodder crop you expect in 2002 (seer/jerib) ?	اوسط حاصل نبات خوراکه حیوانی در فصل 2002 به سیر فی جریب بیش بینی شده است؟		

	IV DRINKING WATER AND IRRIGATION	TRANSLATION INTO FARSI	ANSWER	COMMENTS
79	What is the number of wells in the village ?	تعداد جاه های قریه جند است؟		
80	In 2001, did you have to dig new wells ?	آیا در سال 2001 مجبور شدید که جاه حفر کنید؟		
81	In 2001, did you have to dig deeper wells (meters) ?	آیا در سال 2001 به حفر جاه عمیق (به متر) مجبور شده اید؟		
82	What was the thickness of the snow layer during winter 2000/2001 (centimeters) ?	ضخامت طبقه برف در 2000/2001 به سانتی متر جند بود؟		
83	What is the thickness of the snow layer this year (centimeters) ?	ضخامت طبقه برف در سال جاری جند است؟		
84	Was there any decrease of water in Karez between 2000 and 2001 ?	آیا در سال های 2000 و 2001 آب کاریز تقلیل یافته است؟		
85	If yes, what is the percentage of decrease ?	هرکاه بلی، فیصد ی تقلیل جقدر است؟		
86	Is there any decrease of water in Karez between 2001 and 2002 ?	آیا در سال های 2001 و 2002 در آب کاریز تنقیص وجوددارد ؟		
87	If yes, what is the percentage of decrease ?	هرکاه بلی ، فیصد ی تنقیص جه قرر است؟		
88	What is the current number of active springs ?	تعداد جشمه فعال فعلی جند است؟		
89	Was there any decrease of the number of active spring between 2000 and 2001 ?	آیا در سال 2000 و 2001 در تعداد جشمه های فعال تنقیص وجود داشت؟		
90	If yes, what is the percentage of decrease ?	هرکه بلی ، مقدار فیصدی جند است؟		
91	Is there any decrease of the number of active springs between 2001 and 2002 ?	آیا در سال 2001 و 2002 در تعداد جشمه های فعال تنقیص وجود دارد؟		
92	If yes, what is the percentage of decrease ?	هرکاه بلی، مقدار فیصدی تنقیص جند است؟		
93	Was there any decrease of the level of river beween 2000 and 2001 ?	آیا سطح آب دریا در سال های 2000 و 2001 تنزیل نموده است؟		
94	If yes, what is the percentage of decrease ?	هرکاه بلی ، فیصدی تنزیل جند است؟		
95	Is there any decrease of the level of river beween 2001 and 2002 ?	آیا سطح دریا در سال های 2001 و 2002 تنزیل نموده است؟		
96	If yes, what is the percentage of decrease ?	هرکاه بلی، فیصدی تنزیل جقدر است؟		
97	What is the distance between the village and the main source of water (minutes) ?	فاصله بین قریه و منبع اصلی آب جند دقیقه است؟		

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V ADDITIONAL INFORMATION & COPING MECHANISM		TRANSLATION INTO FARSI	ANSWER	COMMENTS
98	What is the average quantity of wheat stocked by families (kilos) ?	اوسط ذخیره کندم یك فامیل جند کیلو کرام است؟		
	What is the number of families who have in stock :	تعداد فامیل های که ذخیره دارند:		
99	0-10 kilos of wheat	0الی 10 کسبو کزام کندم		
100	10-20 kilos of wheat	10الی 20 کیلو کرام کندم		
101	20-30 kilos of wheat	20 الی 30 کیلو کرام کندم		
102	30-50 kilos of wheat	30 الی 50 کیلو کرام کندم		
103	50-100 kilos of wheat	50 الی 100 کیلو کرام کندم		
104	> 100 kilos of wheat	بیش از 100 کیلو کرام کندم		
105	What is the average debt in cash contracted by families in cash (KAF) ?	اوسط قرضه نقده فامیل ها جند است ؟ارقا م به 1000 افغانی		
106	How many families are concerned by indebtment in cash ?	جند فامیل طور نقده مقروض اند؟		
107	What is the average debt in wheat contracted by families in wheat (kilos) ?	فامیل ها طور اوسط جند کیلو کرام کندم مقروض اند ؟		
108	How many families are concerned by indebtment in wheat ?	جه تعداد فامیل ها کندم مقروض اند؟		
109	What is the average volume of mortgage in cash (KAF) ?	اندازه حجم رهن (کروی) جند است ارقام به 1000 افغانی		
110	How many families are concerned by mortgage in cash ?	جه تعداد فامیل زمین خویش را به رهن (کرو) مانده اند ؟		
111	What is the average number of jeribs in mortgage (jeribs) ?	طور اوسط جند جریب به رهن کذاشته شده است؟		
112	How many families are concerned by mortgage in jeribs ?	جند فامیل زمین شانرا به رهن کذاشته اند؟		
113	How many families are receiving charity ?	به جه تعداد فامیل خیرات میکیرند؟		
114	What is the number of casual labourers in the village who work in Afghanistan ?	تعداد کارکران اتفاقی قریه، که در افغانستان کار میکنند جند است؟		
115	What is the number of shopkeepers in the village ?	تعداد دوکاندران قریه جند است؟		
116	How many families have close relatives abroad ?	اقارب نزدیك جند فامیل در خارج میباشند؟		
117	How many in Iran ?	به جه تعداد در ایران؟		
118	How many in Pakistan ?	به جه تعداد در باکستان؟		
119	How many in Russia ?	به جه تعداد در روسیه؟		
120	How many in western countries and others ?	به جه تعداد در ممالك غربی وسایر ممالك؟		
121	In 2001, how many families have received money from abroad ?	به جه تعداد فامیل در سال 2001 از خارج بول دریافت نموده اند؟		
122	What is the average amount of money each family is receiving every year (KAF) ?	طور اوسط یك فامیل جه مقدار بول را از خارج ریافت میدارند؟ ارقام به 1000 افغانی		
123	Is there any other significant source of income in the village (yes or no) ?	آیا در قریه کدام منبع مهم عاید دیکر وجود دارد یا نه ؟		
124	If yes, what is it ?	هرکاه بلی، جیست؟		
125	How many families are significantly involved in this activity ?	به جه تعداد فامیل در این فعالیت مشغول اند؟		
126	What is the average income generated by this activity per year per family (KAF) ?	طور اوسط یك فامیل جه مقدار عاید را از این فعالیت بدست میاورد؟ ارقام به 1000 افغانی		
	What is the percentage of each type of cereal in the village diet ?	فیصدی هر نوغ غله در خوراکه روزانه قریه جند است ؟		
127	Wheat (%)	فیصدی کندم		
128	Corn (%)	فیصدی جواری		
129	Rice (%)	فیصدی برنج		
130	Barley (%)	فیصدی جو		
131	Other (%)	فیصدی سایرین		

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